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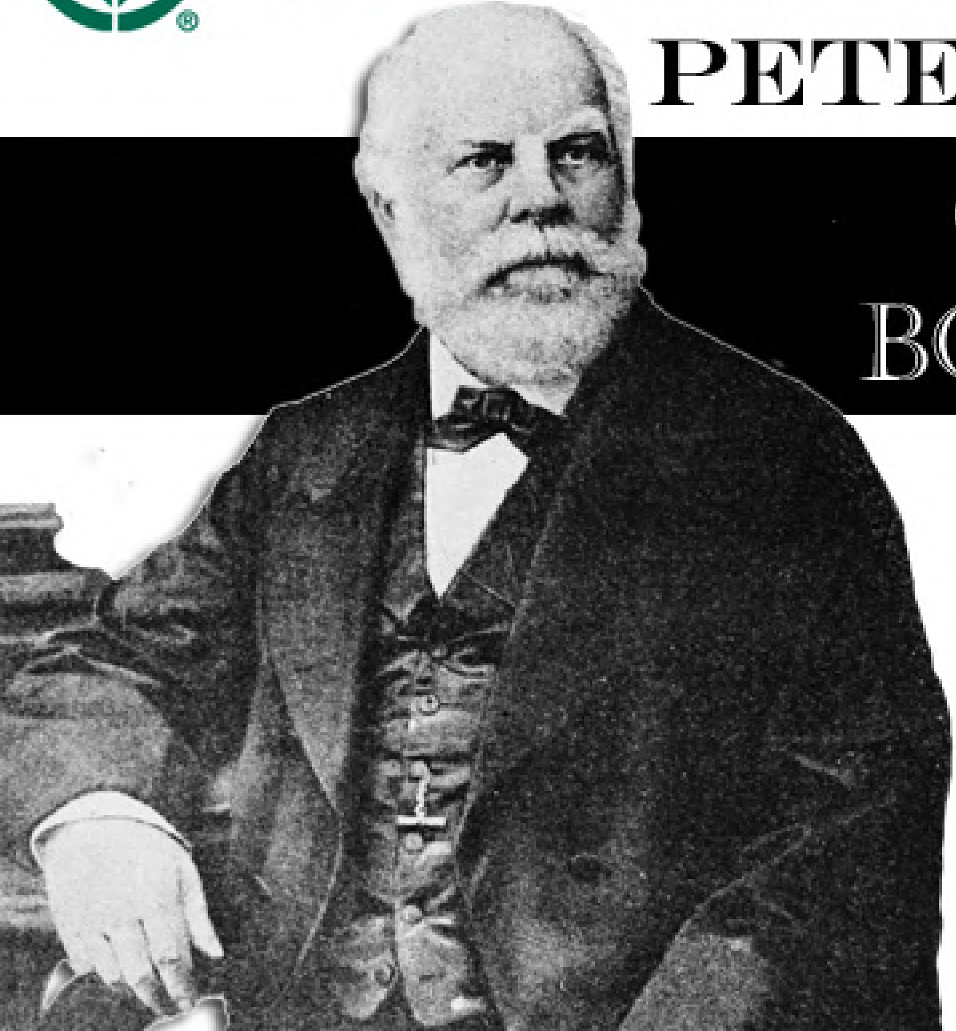

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Cuscuta angulata n. sp.

Caulibus filiformibus, ~~floribus longe~~ bracteis lineari lanceolatis; pedicellis ~~tenuibus~~ [illegible] flore longioribus (ultimis brevioribus), laxe fasciculatis; calycis profunde 5 partiti ad commissuras alato angulati lobis late ovatis obtusis, tubum corollae late campanulatae superantibus; laciniis ovatis obtusis demum patulis; staminibus ~~aequilongis~~ aequantibus; filamentis subulatis vix brevioribus; antheris obtusis, basi profunde cordatis; ~~pistillis ovario depresso globoso 2–3~~ squamis ovatis fimbriatis basi inter se connatis tubum fere excedentibus inclusis; pistillis ovario parvo depresso globoso bis terve longioribus, stigmatibus subclavatis stylo [illegible] subbrevioribus ~~longioribus~~.

~~Cape of good Hope.~~ C. Africana Choisy [illegible] ~~Cusc.~~ p. 176 ~~et~~ 4 DC Prod. IX. 454 ex parte fide spec. et cit. C. Africana C. Drege Mss. in hb.

Cape of Good Hope; Dutoitskloof, 3000 alt. in Stavia, Drege! Mund & Maire; Harvey in Hb. Hook. Dr Roxburgh! in Hb Delessert (olim Hb. Lambert). ~~This is the only Cuscuta of species of this section with obtuse calyx & corolla but its principal che~~ With the broadly oval and obtuse lobes its 5 angled or rather 5 winged calyx with the broad and short flowers distinguish this at first sight for ~~both other~~ Cuscutae of this section. Yet Choisy has confounded it with his C. Africana; as not only his reference to Drege's specimen as also the same identical specimen in DeCandolle's Herbarium proves.

Flowers about 3/4 – 1 1/2 l. long, 1 3/4 wide when fully expanded; ~~styles~~ usually ~~rather~~ longer than the stigmata only in very young flowers of the

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1 cm length. Capsule & seed not seen

C. nitida E. Meyer mss. Choisy

Syn. C. Burmanni Choisy in ~~Cusc~~ Cusc. 177 t. 2. f. 1 DC Prod. IX. 454 fide spec. auth. in Hb. Delessert!

Well distinguished by the broad and acute lobes ~~and~~ of the calyx & the narrowly acute lanceolate laciniae of the corolla, and the stigmata which are usually much longer than the styles, rarely of ~~one distinct only~~ the same length. The stamens are half as long as the laciniae; the scales as long or sometimes longer than the tube; capsule irregularly circumscissile.

~~Cape of good Hope~~.

This is C. Africana a. Drege;
C. African. Zeyher & Eckl. 20. 77. 11. & 21. 1. 11
C. Africana Bowie in Hb. Delessert.

C. Burmanni Choisy, Cusc. 177. DC. P. 9. 454 is the same plant as I have satisfied myself ~~by~~ a careful study of the original specimen in Hb. Delessert. This specimen is further interesting as it bears the inscription C. Americana and, as the polite Curator of that magnificent Herbarium, Mr Lasegue, informs me, in Thunberg's Handwriting; this may therefore be the original of the plant which Thunberg (first named C. Americana and afterwards (Prod. 32) (in phyt. Bl.) C. Africana. So that this ~~then~~ would be the true Thunberg's C. Africana Th. But even if so, it would be better to leave the nomenclature as at present established, especially as it is probable that Thunberg knew also the ~~s plant now~~ present C. African and confounded both. Anoth

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~~Such~~ I have ascertained another fact bearing on ~~fact is of interest in this connection~~ this question. In Jussieu's Herb. now in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris is a specimen of C. Chinensis labeled, C. Americana, ~~Thunb.~~, C. B. Sp. Thunberg ded. ~~I am no~~ It seems then that at one time ~~Thunberg considered the~~ at least Thunberg himself took C. Chinensis for his Americana; but as no other collector brought C. Chinensis from the Cape of Good Hope, it is possible that ~~he confounded it with Indian or Japanese~~ specimens, in from India or Japan are was labeled so by mistake.

Dr. R. C. Alexander communicated a specimen with firm red stems; usually they are pale; some of Drège's specimens exhibit a granulated, somewhat scabrous calyx.

C. Africana, Scholl, Hb Vindob
C. Portenschlag " "
C. Africana. a Drège
Mund & Maire, Tiegersberg.
Zeyher & Ecklon 20. 77. 11. & 1. 11
Harvey 160 (Hb Hook
C. Americana Thunb. Hb Burman (Delessert
C. nitida E. M. Ecklon & Zeyher 21. 1. 11
C. Africana Alexander 17 Nov. 46
C. Afr. Bergius in Hb Berlin
C. Dr Pappe Hb Hook.

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Fl. Cap. p. 568 & phyt. Bl. p. 17

C. Africana Thunb? Choisy Cusc. 176
& DC prod IX. 454 ex parte

This species is well characterized, by the ~~short and thick stigmata; the~~ ~~style~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~long~~, long and capillary style which is often more than twice as long as the ~~that~~ oblong thick stigmata; the calyx is short, the (oblongish very mucronate) lobes imbricate; the lacinii of the corolla ~~longer than the~~ obtusish, involute at the margins, ~~[illegible]~~ open at tip, ~~erect~~ or spreading; ~~anthers~~ globose or ovat. scales large, crenated; capsule in a single specimen ~~[illegible]~~ I could find one, apparently barren or very late opening, with the corolla persistent at base; usually with a single globose seed. Flowers 1–1½ l. long, ~~seeds~~ 0.7 l. long.

Cap Good Hope Ecklon & Zeyher 22. 70. 10.
Drege 7010
Mund & Maire
C. Africana d: Drege
~~Georgetown Dr A. C. Alexander~~

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C. Americana Thunb. prod 32, is the same as Thunbg Afr. later but whether it is Choisy's plant is doubtful — see remarks to Cass. spec.

x see next page

C. Capensis Choisy Cusc. 175 t. 1 f. 4 DC Prod. IX. 454 is a larger form of the same species x with smoother and shorter calyx, ~~and~~ somewhat acutish (flowers 2¼–2¾ l. long) laciniae, and ~~somewhat~~ smaller scales. It is Drege's No. 7833 and has also been collected by Dr Thom on ~~[illegible]~~, and Dr Alexander, ~~on Kiggelaria~~?

It bears the same relation to C. Africana as C. Trifolii does to C. Epithymum.

Schrebera schinoides

welw hb 3161

X above: *Cuscuta fusiformis* Willd. rel. in R & Sch. 6 p. 205 referred here by Choisy is a misprint for *C. furciformis* as spelt in Willd. herb No 3156 and it is no Cuscuta but a species of Cassyta from the Cape of Good Hope, as Schlechtendal has already shown. — Lin. V. 124

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C. grandiflora HBK n. gen. sp. III. 123 t. 213.
non Wall. Cat

This beautiful and striking species is so well described by Kunth that it is not necessary to add ~~one~~ a single word. He already mentions (as he does also in regard to C. Popayanensis) the circumscissile capsule, ~~a fact~~, ~~a singularity~~ ignored by later botanists. ×

~~It~~ This species is peculiar to the Andes about the Equator. Humboldt and Goudot collected it near Bogota, Purdie also in New Granada, ~~(Weddell (No 4518 in Bolivia)~~ Weddell and 4768 in Peru, (Cl. Gay ×Haenke in Peru and 4518 in Bolivia× and Edmonston in Chili. –

× The raceme of flowers in the beautiful and otherwise very correct figure, on the left hand side is imaginary; the inflorescence ~~[illegible]~~ is a loose ~~[illegible]~~ few flowered cyme.

~~×~~ The flowers are full 4 lines in diameter and 2½ – 3 l. high; ⊕ ~~the~~ styles and capsule ~~are~~ scabrous or verrucose, ~~as Kunth states~~; dry corolla at base of capsule; ripe seeds only 0.8" long, subglobose, very rough; the hilum seems to be reduced to a point, ~~This is one of the few species entirely destitute of scales~~.

⊕ the subulate ~~filaments~~ are inserted ~~belo~~ somewhat below the faux; ~~the~~ scales are entirely ~~wanting~~ absent.

Cuscuta odorata Ruiz & Pav.! Fl. Peru. I. 69 t. 105. f. a. !
non Choisy, nec Poeppig.
C. intermedia Choisy! Cusc. 179 t. 2 f. 3.
DC. Prod. IX. 455. Cl. Gay Fl. Chil. 4 p. 447.

I have seen the original specimens in Ruiz's Herbarium, now in the royal Herb. at Berlin, and can have not the least doubt about the identity of the plant. (In the Flora Peruviana the ovary which capsule is already) Flowers ~~almost sessile~~ on very short pedicells in dense clusters 3 l. long and [illegible] 4 wide, laciniae rather longer than the tube shallow*; scales very large deeply fringed incurved; the dead corolla remains and partly covers the capsule (irregularly opening); seed nearly 1 line long, 3 angular rounded.

Peru Ruiz in Herb. reg. Berlin; Pavon in Hb. Boissier, A. Mathews ~~4~~86 in Hb. Hooker, Weddell 4693 in Hb. Mus. Paris, Ecuador Seemann (in Hb. Hook. 852); Chili, Cl. Gay. 38 & 815

* in Weddell's specimen the tube is more cylindric and longer ~~than the~~ (lobes short ovate), which approaches it to C. botryoides.

var.? botryoides is a form from Southern Brazil. In the Kew Herbarium ~~I find a specimen~~ ~~collected by~~ Lobb ~~in Southern Brazil~~, (No. 49) which ~~I was inclined to~~ differs from C. odorata by the the cylindric or deeply campanulate tube of the corolla which is longer than orbicular-ovate laciniae; the dense clusters of flowers are

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disposed in long branches, resembling grapes; the corolla enveloping the widely gaping capsule; the stylar portion of the dissepiment is very broad and jagged. The form of the corolla approaches that found in C. Chilensis, but as I can find no other differential character in the single specimen preserved in Herbar., I must needs for the present keep this peculiar looking plant united with C. corymbosa.

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C. Jalapensis Schlecht. — Linnaea 8 p. 515.

Though published as early as 1833 this well marked species has been overlooked by later writers. This is similar to the last but has smaller and though short pedicelled, much less crowded flowers; its most striking characters are the conic regularly circumscissile capsule ~~and~~ with very strongly subulate styles, whence Schlechtendal calls the capsule "two horned!" not inappropriately. The Corolla ar with [illegible] at base of the capsule.

This species is confined (152) to Mexico.
Schiede and Linden (308) collected it near Jalapa, ~~Mexico~~; Galeotti (4413 — Hb. Deless.) in Oaxaca, Bustamente (83 — Hb. Torrey) and Graham (250 — Hb. Bentham) near Mexico.

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Chilensis Ker Bot Reg.
~~Cuscuta botryoides n. sp.~~ 7. p. 603.
DC Prod IX 455, Cl. Gay Fl. Chil
4. p. 446

C. odorata Poeppig in Hb. No 90.

~~Apparently~~ A common plant in Chili, whence almost every collector sends it; well characterized by the ~~[illegible]~~ densely clustered almost sessile flowers cylindric tube of the corolla, ~~[illegible]~~ the large (almost sessile linear) anthers; ~~and~~ scales much shorter than the tube, subulate styles even in fruit not exsert above the faux; seed hilum punctiform, with radiating lines over the ~~[illegible]~~ whole umbilicus.

C. odorata Choisy Cusc. 180 t. 2 f. 4 & DC. Prod IX. 456 non R & Pav. is the same plant, & Gay Fl. Chil IV. 447

The specimens quoted (Cl. Gay 816 & 817 & Bertero 940× are distinguished from the ordinary form of C. Chilensis by a thinner texture; ~~the other~~, another one, collected by Gaudichaud is absolutely the ordinary form.

note × Bertero, 940 in Hb. Shuttleworth is C. racemosa var.

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n. gen. & sp.

Cuscuta foetida HBK. III p. 122

DC Prod. IX. 460. ?

non Hook & Arn. Bot Beechy

C. pycnantha Benth. pl. Hartw. n. 1238 p. 226

C. corymbosa Jussieu in Hb. Juss. nec Ruiz & Pav.

C. foetida Hook & Arn. in Bot Beechy p. 304 is C. gracillima fide spec. in Hb. Hook

Lobes of calyx and cylindric corolla very acute; stamens very short; scales ~~in Humboldt's spec.~~ shorter than tube; in Humboldt's spec. broadly ovate, in Hartweg's & Seemann's & Couthouy's specimens narrower; styles strongly subulate, ~~capsule [illegible]~~ glomerules large & dense (½–1 inch in diameter; flowers fully 3 l. long; seeds 0.6''' long.

In Quito, ~~8000~~ 10000' high (Humboldt Couthouy) — in Peru Jussieu, Ecuador Seemann, Colombia, Hartweg.

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24

Cuscuta acutiloba n. sp.

Caule filiformi; cymis laxis paucifloris, pedicellis capillaribus brevibus bracteis lanceolatis acuminatis suffultis; calycis campanulati lobis triangulatis acutis tubo corollae profunde campanulatae aequalibus; laciniis ~~erectis~~ lanceolatis acutissimis, erectis, demum reflexis tubum aequantibus v. eo paulo longioribus: staminibus multo brevioribus; (antheris ovatis filamentis) brevioribus; Squamis spathulatis fimbriatis faucem fere aequantibus; stylis ~~ovario aequali~~ e basi crassa subulatis, ovario aequalibus, inclusis; capsula corolla marcescente tota involuta, irregulariter circumscissa.

At the Bridge of Obragilla, Peru, Alex. Matthews No. 661 in Herb. Hooker. — Very nearly allied to C. foetida, but distinguished by the loose fewflowered inflorescence, ½ Totally the smaller and apparently purple flowers (a colour not noticed in any other species), the short tube of the corolla, with the very acute lobes, and the still more broadly subulate styles. Flowers 1¼–1½ l. long).

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Cuscuta ~~depressa~~ applanata n. sp.

Caule filiformi, floribus breviter pedicellatis s. subsessilibus in glomerulos globosos densos congestis; calycis campanulati tenuis lobis ovatis obtusis, tubum corollae late campanulatum depressum aequantibus, laciniis (patulis demum reflexis) ovatis obtusis, tubum aequantibus ~~staminibus~~; antheris oblongis filamentis brevibus subulatis aequantibus; squamis maximis, crispato ~~fimbriatis~~ laciniatis faucem excedentibus super ovarium (depressum magnum) ~~tubum replentes~~ incumbentibus; stylis capillaribus ovario aequantibus s. eo longioribus [illegible] exsertis; capsula depressa corolla marcescente obvestita, irregulariter circumscissa.

In Arizona Territory South of the Gila River, ~~Ch.~~ Wright, in Mex. Boundary Survey. No 1623 (541) on Nyctagineae and No 1625 (685) on Ambrosia, 14 Septbr. — The glomerules of this species 3–4 l. diameter are [illegible] ~~often~~ ~~strung~~ together like beads; the flowers ~~ca~~ 12 in each glomerule, are of a thin texture and white colour, they are 1–1¼ l. long. The capsule, about 1 l. in diameter and ½ l. high has a very small intrastylar opening and ~~contains~~ various seeds (abt. ½ l. long) with a ~~very~~ short ~~almost [illegible]~~ broadly linear (hilum ~~oblong~~ or perpendicular). — This species seems well distinguished from any other by the characters given.

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Cusc. Chinensis Lam! Enc. II. 229
Choisy Cusc. 183. t. 3. f. 4. DC Prodr. IX. 457
Wight Ic. 1373.

~~A common plant of India and the adjoining~~
countries. ~~The ordinary form has rather large~~

C. sulcata Roxb. Ind I. 447.
& Wall.! Cat. 1320^{2} ~~& ^{2}~~
C. capillaris Wall.! Cat. 1321.
C. Americana Thunb.! fide sp. in Hb. Jussieu.
Grammica aphylla Lour.! Cochinch. 171. ed. Willd. I. 212.
fide spec. in Hb. Brit. Mus.

~~It~~ A common plant of the tropical countries of Asia and as it appears of the islands southward, extending into China (C. fimbriata Bunge fide spec. in Hb. H. B. Petersb. [illegible] Griffith 985), characterized by the carinate (rather than sulcate Roxb.) lobes of the calyx which appear angled with 5 salient angles at the commissures, the slender style, the thin capsule covered by the corolla, irregularly circumscissile and usually opening ~~late~~ only at full maturity and therefore sometimes called baccate; Loureiro also describes the fruit of his Grammica (the original specimen of which is preserved in the Hb. Brit. Mus.) as a "bacca", though it shows the circumscissile capsule. The scales are rather large deeply lacerate-fimbriate and not as Choisy describes & figures them short, adnate ~~flat the apex from~~ below throat. — Flowers 1–1¼ l. long. — Seeds with hilum nearly perpendicular or somewhat oblique.

Another form which is ~~C.~~ hyalina Wight Ic. (non Roth) and Wall.! Cat. 1320^{1} has ~~divided~~ bifid, ~~rather~~ and especially the latter very small scales;

A form from the island of Nassibé, near

Madagascar (Boivin in ~~Hb~~ Hb. Vindob.) by the ~~corolla~~ (~~the~~ also bifid scales) capsules with larger, entirely open exsert & C. carinata R. Br.! Prod. N. Holl. fl. I, 491 from the tropical parts of N Holland. can not be distinguished but by the more strongly carinate and more obtuse lobes of the calyx, more obtuse lacinia and almost globose anthers.

C. ciliaris ~~Hohenacker~~ in sched. ad Pl. Kotschy, Boiss. diag. pl. or. II. 3: 129, — is a stouter, larger flowered northern form of the same plant (fl. 1½–2¼ lin. ~~[illegible]~~) with shorter and stouter style; scales ~~oft~~ ~~spathulate~~ or often in the same flower bifid. It has also been collected by Kotschy near Mossul, by Dr Grant (in Kurdistan, Hb. Torr.).

The plant of Herb. Wight propr. No 2408 from India is the same thing, and the largest flowered specimens is preserved in the Herb. Mus. Paris under the name of C. exigua collected by Demidow (in the times of Pallas) at the Selenga river in Siberia. This is especially distinguished by the strongly crenulate ~~margin~~ lobes of the calyx & corolla, which however are ~~not rare in other forms of~~ in a slighter degree occur in ~~many~~ almost all the forms of C. Chinensis.

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Cuscuta tinctoria Martius mss. in herb.

caulibus subfrutescentibus; floribus globosis ~~pe~~ pedicellatis in glomerulos laxos umbelliformes congestis; calycis cupulati lobis orbiculatis imbricatis tubum corollae campanulatae ~~ovat~~ aequantibus; laciniis tubo aequilongis ovatis obtusis, basi imbricatis, erectis sive patulis ~~r~~eflexisve; antheris ovatis filamentis subulatis brevissimis plerumque longioribus; squamis latis ovatis ~~magnis~~, fimbriato-laciniatis, tubum aequantibus s. fere excedentibus ~~sup. ovar. depressa~~ incurvis; stylis filiformibus ~~[illegible]~~ ovario depresso longioribus fere exsertis; capsula irregulariter circumscissa, corolla marcescente involuta tectaque.

Mexico, apparently always on trees. Karwinski found it on Schinus molle in Oaxaca and relates that the natives use it under the name Zaca-tlascalli as a yellow dye. Dr Gregg found it near San Luis Potosi in December in full bloom on the same kind of tree; the loose clusters of flowers are gathered ~~into~~ by [illegible]. — ~~Flowers~~ 2-2½ lin. long; intra stylar opening small; seeds about 0.6 lin. long.

— The ~~capil.~~ filif. styles, ~~distinguish it~~ and the shape of the capsule distinguish it from C. jalapensis, the ~~circumscissile~~ ~~stalky~~ ~~short tubes of the corolla~~ form of the corolla and lobes and shorter style from C. floribunda, the circumscissile capsule & much larger flowers from ~~C.~~ C. Gronovii, the short filaments from all the allied species. In the Berlin Herbarium I find however a form which Karwinsky collected on an Oak between Victoria and the Rio Blanco which I can not distinguish from C. tinctoria but by the ~~filament~~ being as long or a little longer than the anther.

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C. floribunda HB&K. n. g. sp. III
DC Prod. IX. 459

The only specimen of this plant ~~collected~~ found by ~~Humboldt~~ Bonpland ~~at the~~ Tuxla ~~in~~ western Mexico, 3000' high ~~is~~ preserved in the royal Herbarium at Berlin and in (Hb. Willd No 3159, 3 ~~& Hb Kunth~~ is in fruit only ~~the~~ and in rather poor condition; Enough is left however to show that the plant, which had not been collected since, is nearly allied to C. corymbosa (Popayan), as Kunth already states, but apparently well distinguished by the short & thick calyx with imbricate orbicular (lobes ~~deeply~~ to the base divided) and by the deeply divided corolle, the ~~oblong~~ linear obtuse (not acute) laciniae of which nearly equal the cylindric tube in length, which ~~nearly the~~ is twice the length of the calyx; filaments short (anthers not seen) (scales ~~almost~~ as long as the reaching ~~to the~~ throat, large, oval, deeply fimbriate); ~~dissepiment~~ styles, portion of dissepiment reaching about to the base of the capsule; seed 0.8''' long, narrow, triangular and very rough. — Flower apparently 3 or with the reflexed lobes 2 l. long; capillary styles in fruit long exserted.

From C. tinctoria which is perhaps more nearly allied to C. corymbosa, it is distinguished by the long tube of the corolla, the narrow lobes of the corolla, the long styles and the narrow seeds.

5325

29

Sp. 180

on plants Cuscuta Americana Lin. ex parte

Jacq. Am. 30. p. 17.

Chois. Cusc. tab ~~4~~ f. 4. DC Prod. IX. ~~459~~ 459

often on shrubs & trees from the West Indies, Mexico (on the Pacific ~~&~~ on the Atlantic ~~coast~~) to Venezuela & Brazil

This ~~very distinct~~ species – though well characterized by the ~~short~~ ~~cup~~ small cylindric ~~flowers~~ corolla with short erect lobes, deeply ensconced ~~imbedded~~, sometimes almost hidden, in the wide and deep ~~campanulate~~ ~~or rather~~ cupulate calyx, by the ~~very~~ short scales which are attached to the middle of the corolla and rarely reach to the throat, by the long slender styles, which are exserted only in fruit, by the slightly and irregularly circumscissile capsule (styles dissepiment partition) reaching down to the base of the capsule – is sufficiently variable to have ~~given~~ furnished ~~rise to~~ quite a number of nominal species.

The two principal varieties are distinguished by Choisy as C. Americana l. c. and C. spectabilis tab 5 f. 1. DC. Prod. IX. 459; the form has ~~usually more delicate~~, smaller flowers, usually of much firmer texture, and smaller slightly fimbriate or almost entire scales.

~~The~~ smallest flowered form of this is C. congesta Benth. Bot Sulph. 138, from Acapulco, with triangular and almost entire scales; flowers 1 l. long; the same was collected by Dr Gregg at Mazatlan. C. campanulata Nuttall! in Hb Acad Philad. from the West Indies, C. leiolepis Miquel! "Surinamensis Schilling [illegible] 60 ~~200~~ t. 2 ~~in Linnaea~~ XVIII, 247 are forms with a little larger flowers. – Gardner Brazil 1775, Blanchet 736 [illegible], [illegible] 2069. Kappler in the herb. and many others ~~belong here~~, Surinam Hostm. 464 [illegible] C. graveolens HBK! ~~is the same~~ Willd herb. N. gen. sp. 122 3159 (is the same) from Cumana

This second principal form ~~may be~~ var. spectabilis to which belong C. globulosa Benth. bot sulph 138 from Acapulco, has

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larger, usually much firmer, thicker & often globular flowers, with larger, more deeply fimbriate scales. The largest specimen I have seen ~~by me~~ has the collected in Cuba by Linden, No 1994 has flowers 2¼ lin. long, but does not differ otherwise. – Sieber Mart. 91 has smaller ~~and~~ ~~thinner~~ flowers ~~for~~ with thinner texture.

C. citricola Schlecht. Linnaea XXII. ~~from Surinam~~ 808 does not seem to belong here on acct. of the reflex. lobes of the corolla which I never ~~a see~~ find in C. Americana, which however is not rare on ~~specimens~~ of Citrus in those regions; it seems to approach rather to C. racemosa

C. Americana Lin. in Part, & Auct. fl. Am. comprises C. Gronovii, C. compacta and other North American species

C. Americana Thunb. is = C. Africana fide Thunb. and = C. Chilensis according to a specimen of Thunberg in Hb. Sonder

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Cuscuta corymbosa Ruiz & Pavon!

~~Flor. Peruv. I. p. 69~~ t. 105. b.

the ~~plant~~ ~~char. emend.~~ described & figured under that name in the Flor. Peruv.
~~This~~ is an apparently rare form of a species which ~~even more variable than~~ ~~C. Americana~~ is common throughout Mexico and northern South America, and is even more variable than the nearly allied C. Americana and has given rise to even more nominal species.

C. corymbosa in the ~~sense~~ circumscription of the species ~~as I take it~~ here proposed has a cupulate rather lax calyx, much shorter than the long cylindric ~~tube~~ of the corolla short broad and obtuse lobes of calyx and corolla the latter erect or patulous; anthers oval-~~oblong~~ oval sessile or on (short very) filaments; scales mostly long and narrow attached ~~at the~~ middle for the greater part of their length more or less fringed at tip and sides always considerably shorter than the tube; ovary small, ~~usually~~ ~~conic or subg~~ ~~often distinctly~~ ~~pear-shaped~~ globular or conic with very long styles, which ~~usually~~ generally ~~are as long as the~~ reach as high as the anthers, and often become exsert as the fruit ripens. — capsule very small, deeply [illegible] bottom of the drying corolla ~~with a very long~~ ~~sub~~ stylar portion of the dissepiment ~~thickened with reduced to a point~~ as long as the capsule itself.

~~α. C. corymbosa R. & P. l. c.~~

α. grandiflora

α. C. Popayanensis HBK! N. Gen. Sp. III p. 123 DC Prod. IX. 460

1. forma grandiflora

flowers large, 3–4 l. long; ~~anthers~~ & ~~sessile or with sho~~ on very short filaments or sessile; scales long, and narrow, almost entirely adnate, in one form bifid.

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in Humboldt's original specimen (C. cymosa Willd Herb 3157.) spatulate at tip and more deeply fringed; styles as long as and reaching to the anthers or shorter; ovary and capsule usually globose or very slightly conic. Kunth l. c. already mentions the circumscissile capsule and says correctly that it is nearly all [illegible]
This form has been collected in New Granada by Humboldt! in Columbia, Hartweg 1237! Comitan in Mexico, Linden 294! Caracas Birschel! Gollmer! Venezuela Fendler 946! and in Peru Dombey! in Hb. Mus. Paris (sub nom. C. corymbosa). — For I can not distinguish from this form C. patens from Lower California Benth. Bot. Sulph. 35. ~~except~~ by its rather wider flowers, and a little ~~shorter~~ shorter styles. The following forms I can not distinguish from C. Popayanensis

C. inclusa Choisy! Cusc. 179. t. 2. f. 2 DC Prod IX 455 from Mexico (Berlandier 1103!) has sessile anthers, the styles scarcely reaching ~~the~~ to the throat. Choisy's figure shows long filaments and his description speaks of "stamina basi corollae affixa" etc which is perfectly unintelligible. — Choisy's figures are by no means reliable in the details; compare the scales in his figure of C. arabica, "chinensis" etc., the ovary of C. Gronovii & Americana etc.

C. laxiflora Benth! Bot Sulph. 138 from Acapulco is ~~about~~ the same plant with a conic ovary and capsule, uniting this with the next form; flowers [illegible]

C. Popayanensis Poepp. hb. is C. micrantha Chois. var.